Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

A GENUINE POEM.

The annexed stirring old poem says the *Home Journal*, has the ring of the true metal, and is as applicable now as when it was written—for the philosophy is sound, and, therefore, universal:

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever swelling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers, you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles on the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
That you meanest hands are men!
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me:
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles on the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nations wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up its voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny night;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles on the sea.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 15, 1855.

From the Boston Post.

Treason Triumphant in Massachusetts.

It will be seen by our legislative record that, though Governor Gardner vetoed the infamous personal-liberty bill, our know-nothing legislature signalized its Hegira by recklessly passing it into a law over the governor's veto!

The federal constitution has never been respected by the more rabid of the Massachusetts abolition fanatics; and for years "no union with slaveholders" has been their motto, while they denounced the constitution as "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." Long before the fugitive-slave law of 1850 was passed, these were their sayings; and since this act was passed they have forced upon the more moderate of this party the measure of a nullification law, substantially the same with the personal-liberty bill, which is now on the statute-book.

But regard for the constitution, up to these evil days of know-nothingism, proved too strong for the efforts of fanaticism, and the cardinal measure of abolitionism was defeated. Thus, a bill of this sort was lost in the senate in 1850; a similar bill in 1852 passed the senate, but was lost in the house. But from that time the abolitionists have urged it with unflagging zeal; and at last they have triumphed by crawling into power under the mask of know-nothingism.

The bill passed both branches by heavy majorities, and went in course to the governor.—It is utterly impossible for any, not stultified by fanaticism, to deny that it contains provisions of law exactly similar to those which the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced null and void; which are directly repugnant to the constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance of it; and which if carried out, inevitably involve a conflict with the State and federal authorities. In such a plain case the governor could not do otherwise than exercise the veto power. To sign such a bill would be to sign himself a violator of his oath, and prove himself false to the constitution.

The veto of the governor states that he is unwilling to lead Massachusetts into a position hostile to the harmony of the confederacy, and hostile to the permanent interests of the Commonwealth. Well does he say that the stigma of an unconstitutional enactment can never be effaced. Well might he invoke the solemnities of the oaths which the members had taken, in behalf of the rights, and the honor, and the integrity of Massachusetts.

The appeal fell without effect on the fanatical body to which it was addressed. What cared the abolitionists that composed it "for our common parent, the United States?" What cared they for the decisions of the Supreme Court? What cared they for the facts stated by the governor, that both the attorney general and all the supreme justices of this State united to pronounce their bill, in clear and unmistakable language, at war with the Constitution of their country? They meant to *be* disloyal to the laws and the constitution. They desired to array the State government against the general government; and the greater the array of opinion which the governor could rake up in support of the view that the personal-liberty bill would do this, the stronger was the argument with them for holding on to it! They made haste, in both branches, to pass the bill over the head of the veto!

What else could be expected? Is not know nothingism here completely under the control of abolitionists? Did not free-soilers, at the start, get control of the secret lodges? Did they not infuse their element into every test action so completely as to abolitionize the the order? Could there be more convincing proof of this than the election of Henry Wilson for senator? Will he not push the free-soil programme even though it should dissolve this Union? By this time, after his recent abolition speeches, what have his southern national apologists done but to shut their mouths? for he abates not a jot of his abolitionism. In a word, every movement of the know-nothings here has pointed, step by step, to this result of a nullification law.

The passage of this bill, legalizing treason and rebellion, is the crowning proof of the abolitionism of the know-nothing order. It is thoroughly steeped in this element. It will hesitate at nothing to accomplish its plans.—Besides its religious persecution, besides its proscription for birth, here at length know-nothingism has reached the zenith point of resistance to the laws of the land. It has wantonly trampled under foot the constitution of the country!

Fraud in the Main Line Bill.

The fact has leaked out that a base fraud was perpetrated in the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, by the late K. N. Legislature. The Harrisburg *Union* asserts that the bill as passed, and now a law by signature of the Governor, is *not* the bill that the Houses of the Legislature presumed they were passing; but that some of its provisions are vastly different. Read what that paper says:

Every man of the five hundred present in the Senate on the last night of the session, will remember that when the report of the committee of conference on the bill for the sale of the main line of our improvements was under discussion, every effort was made to have the amendments and the provisions of the bill read, so that Senators might know for what they were voting.—This was evaded. The provisions were *not* read. Several of these provisions were, however, stated by the members of the Committee, and discussed by the Senate before the vote was taken. One of these was as to the powers granted to the purchaser to construct a *new railroad*, so as to form a continuous line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. It was stated by Mr. PRICE and others, that authority was given to commence the road at Columbia, the end of the State railroad, so as to secure an entire line from city to city. This provision, if true, interfering with the interests of the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad to the tune of at least a million, gave rise to a considerable discussion and a good deal of feeling. Here *seemed* to be a collision of interests between these companies; here was the "*coup de partie*;" here was the point upon which success or defeat turned—the finishing stroke.

It was seen that with this provision there was still *some room* for competition, and some small hope left that the Commonwealth might look for justice. Upon the bill *as thus stated*—giving *this* authority—the Senate voted. With this understanding, *as clearly expressed* as if it had been written in the bill and read by the clerk, at least *three-fourths* of the Senators, as we believe, answered to their names, and either recorded their aye or no. The report was adopted, the bill passed, and was sent to the Governor.

We say the bill passed. We correct ourselves—not *the* bill *passed*, but *a* bill was sent to the Governor, and by him signed. It is not *the* bill, however, which *received the assent* of the Senate. But it is a different bill; a bill which *gives no* authority to interfere with the interests of the railroad between Harrisburg and Lancaster; a bill which *never passed* the Senate, if it ever passed the lower house. A law now in form, but a stupendous fraud in reality.—Between individuals, such an act would confer no power, convey no interest, secure no benefit. Any court would pronounce it void, and visit heavy damages upon any party who, *knowing the circumstances*, should pretend to use it to change the ownership of property, or to obtain advantage. We say let the fraud be proclaimed, and the public as well as any and all parties concerned, be notified that the next Legislature will be called upon to repeal the act, and to ascertain where the change was made, and who made it.

☞The following notice to Know-Nothings we find in the Marlborough *Gazette*:

"I hereby give notice, that the Order of Know-Nothings, to which I have been accused of belonging, and justly so, I now renounce and repudiate forever. In doing so, it is due to myself to state that no hostility towards the particular class of persons, whom the Order proscribes, prompted me to join them; but ignorant entirely of their principles, I was induced to enter their Lodge. I blush to think that I remained among them so long, and grieve to say that a want of independence alone kept me from renouncing them long before. Whatever others may say with regrad to the course I have adopted, I care not, so long as I have the proud satisfaction of feeling once more like an honest man and a good American citizen. JOHN. D. STONE.

"Upper Marlboro', May 23, 1855."

HENRY A. WISE.—Some three weeks ago, as the Wheeling train was passing along between Harper's Ferry and Washington Junction, having on board Henry A. Wise, a newsboy stepped up and asked him if he wanted to buy the life of "Sam," to which he replied, "No sir.—I'll write his life and the cause of his death in about two weeks from this time." The result of the election in Virginia last week shows that Mr. Wise has faithfully kept his word. All honor to the noble-hearted Virginian.

From the Utica Observer.

A Noble and true-hearted Irishman.

The name of William C. Bennett, the naval engineer who was met by Lieutenant Strain on the Isthmus of Darien, should be widely published and universally cherished by all who respect the highest qualities of generosity and humanity. Mr. Headly has, in several numbers of Harper's Magazine, given the reading public an idea of the awful sufferings of the gallant men who were engaged in the Darien exploring expedition—many of whom perished by absolute starvation. To the almost superhuman energy of the officer in command—Lieutenant Strain—is to be attributed the safety of those who survived. When Strain had at length found his way through to the settlements, he fortunately encountered Mr. Bennett, a "tall, well-formed, manly, noble Irishman." Strain, says the account, was reduced by long starvation from one hundred and forty-five pounds in weight to *seventy-five*, covered with sores, and clad in such habiliments as the negro Alcalde could furnish him: looking like a beggar, he approached the table where Bennett was engaged with his drawings. As Strain drew near, Mr. Bennett accosted him rather sternly, saying, "Well sir, what do you want?" The former replied, "I am Lieutenant Strain, Commander of the United States Darien exploring expedition." "*My God!*" exclaimed the warm-hearted man as he caught him in his arms, and pressed him to his bosom, while the tears rolled down his cheeks; "Ah!" said he, "we had given you up long ago as lost." He ordered dinner at once; told Strain he must remain there and recruit, while he himself, though then lame, would go back for his comrades. This Strain declined. He then supplied him with provisions, brought out nearly all the clothing he had, forced on Strain his poncho, turned his medicine chest and his pockets inside out, saying, "Take these to the poor men."

This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 5, p. m., Strain was on his way back to the rescue. Bennett remained to meet the *Virago*, a British war vessel, which was soon expected. As soon as her guns were heard he hurried on board, and by his earnest representations hurried forward with Lieutenant Forsyth and a company who had been sent to Strain's assistance.—Having joined Strain at Yavisa, the party pushed forward to succor the perishing. The difficulties encountered where so great that when it was found that the exploring company had turned back towards the Atlantic, Strain had reason to expect that his companions would give out and refuse to advance. No one could tell how far the party might be, and the search involved the same dangers from which Strain had barely escaped with his life. Bennett knew the danger, and spoke of the anticipated crisis of revolt, advising Strain to try and accustom his swollen feet to the use of a boot, saying, "*You know when all shall turn back, you and I must shoulder our haversacks and take to the woods alone, till we find your men.*" This noble self-devotion, says Headly, of a stranger and a foreigner—this grand high purpose to cast his lot in with the distressed commander, and save his party, or perish with them—reveals one of those lofty, elevated characters which shed lustre on the race.

The natives gave out the next day, and Strain was compelled to draw his revolver and threaten their lives, to compel them to proceed.—Two days after they fortunately overtook the remains of the party, five of whom had perished.

We have never read of a more thrilling scene than that of this rescue—four or five of the party only were able to keep their feet and meet their commander on the shore. Several died afterwards from the effect of their privations. The whole party were reduced to mere skeletons—there they lay, lacerated, ulcerated, frames of men, half covered with rags. Some were so changed, from emaciation, that Strain himself could not recognise them as they were stretched upon the ground, unable to get up. As Bennett, the noble Irishman, jumped ashore, and saw the hideous spectacle of scarred and almost naked skeletons, he seized each one by the hand, while tears poured like rain down his cheeks.

The reader will be glad to hear that this noble stranger received, in a separate letter from the Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of our government for his devotion and his services.

MR. WISE IN WASHINGTON—BAD POLICY FOR THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Wr. Wise, resting in Washington from his recent extraordinary labors in the Virginia canvass, was there called upon at his hotel by the exultant democracy, including, no doubt, a large number of office-holders, and was congratulated upon his supposed election with a serenade, and called out for a speech. But, we are sorry to say that he was cut short by the hootings, yellings and other interruptions of a disorderly body of men, supposed to be Know-Nothings, and was compelled to give it up. Such conduct as this on the part of his opponents is without excuse, and if persevered in, its natural consequences will inevitably extend to riots, bloodshed and end in a state of public excitement and disorder discreditable to a free and intelligent people. We have had some inklings of this in the late election disturbances at Cincinnati and Louisville. The moral effect of such proceedings as those in Washington on Saturday night against Mr. Wise will be to drive away respectable and high-minded men from any association with the party concerned. The true policy of the Know-Nothings is to show themselves in their public conduct worthy of public confidence. If they persist in a different course they must expect soon to fall into the bad repute of the hired bullies and ruffians who have done so much to demoralize and destroy both the old political parties in this city. Let decency be a public rule of action among the Know-Nothings, or they will surely sink into the same public contempt.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞Flour has become a mere drug in the markets of California. The Chilian importations, after paying $1,35 duty, have been sold recently, at San Francisco, for less than five dollars per barrel. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the merchants of San Francisco have commenced the exportation of breadstuffs to New York. At the last accounts a clipper ship, of 1500 tons, was loading with wheat, and others are to follow. This is a plain indication that the people on the Pacific coast are no longer in need of breadstuffs from the eastern States. They are able to supply themselves, and if any deficiency should occur, they can supply it more cheaply by importations from Chili than from New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Terrific Whirlwind in Illinois.

We have accounts from Chicago of a most terrific hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of that place. On Tuesday afternoon a revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle towards the southeast, twisting off large trees, and whisking them out of sight *instanter*. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeard, but almost immediately formed again, and passed directly back, north and west, with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afwards taking the whole house up the spout with all its contents.

Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places. Four of them were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it. It next took up a barn, and threw it upon the horse and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were hurled down to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight! The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wife, son and two grandchildren were killed. Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the air and then hurled down with great violence. A number of eye witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempest, and describe it as most terrific. The same afternoon, a severe hail storm occurred in this city, after which the sky presented a very singular appearance to the northward, and the weather changed from the most oppressive heat to the most chilling atmosphere.

Execution of Parks, the Murderer.

James Parks, who was convicted at Cleveland for the murder of Wm. Beatson, was executed in that city on Friday last. He had attempted the day before to destroy himself, by cutting his throat. Some incidents of his execution are thus described in the Cleveland papers:

"About fifty persons were present at his execution, including the Sheriff and officers of the jail, his counsel at his late trial, reporters for the press, and citizens who had been invited. There was a strange seriousness in every countenance, and a mysterious silence in every cell; for all the prisoners were carefully locked up. Parks lay on a pallet in the corridor, securely handcuffed and manacled, presenting a ghastly picture to the spectators, who had beheld before them the pale face and the rigid limbs of the man who had for more than two years furnished the people of Northern Ohio with an ever new subject of conversation, with a never-fading image of all that is cold, calculating and fearless. And there he lay with scarcely the power to harm an insect—a picture, which, if it had belonged to a better man, might have moved a heart of stone to pity. At ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the Sheriff asked him whether he was ready. He replied in the affirmative, and his limbs were unbound, not, however, before he made a solemn promise that he would attempt no violence upon himself, a promise which, it is but justice to say, he faithfully kept. Marshal Fitch, Dr. Strong, and Mr. Bosworth, the jailor, assisted the Sheriff to dress him. They put on him simply a fine linen shirt, a pair of dark-colored pantaloons without suspenders, and a pair of coarse woollen stockings. He then called for a cigar, lit it, and smoked calmly for about fifteen minutes, during which time he was evidently trying to quiet his nerves. He even tried to seem cheerful, and requested Dr. Strong who, he said he had learned, was a skillful phrenologist, to examine his head; but he spoke in a trembling and sepulchral tone, plainly showing the terrible emotions which he endeavored to conceal. At times his nerves were violently agitated, and great drops of cold sweat would come out all over his face; then he would wipe off the sweat and seem perfectly calm; but the terrible imprint of death seemed to be written there in plain characters, legible without spelling. Perhaps no idea connected with the tragedy, was half so painful as that of the pale-faced man staying up his nerves, "in order to be choked to death according to law." The unfortunate man made a long speech from the drop, in which he strenuously protested his innocence. He closed thus: "You observe that I am not attended by any clergyman. I have tried through life to ascertain the right way by the study of morals and ethics; but I have not always done right. I have read the Bible thoroughly, and had I conformed to the precepts of Jesus Christ I should not now be here; but we cannot undo what has been done. Would to God I could; but I am not guilty of this murder. (Starting suddenly from his seat and stepping on the drop.) I am ready to meet my God; I am not guilty of murder, either premeditated or otherwise." He sat down, wiped the cold sweat off his face, and his limbs were pinioned; he then rose up and the rope was adjusted round his neck. He requested the sheriff to permit him to give the signal, and a handkerchief was handed to him. Just before the white cap was drawn down over his face, he exclaimed in an audible voice, "I die an innocent man." He gave the signal, and at precisely four minutes past one o'clock, the drop fell, precipitating him about six feet, and breaking his neck at the first joint.

From the New York Tribune, June 4.

Suicide in a House of Ill Fame.

One of the most distressing suicides which have occurred in New York for many months, was committed in the house of the notorious Cinderella Marshall, No. 54 Leonard street, on Saturday evening. The victim was Thomas Bailey Russum, formerly of San Francisco, California, where he was a prominent man, held the office of Register, and where he left a wife and two children.

Deceased had been in this city about a year, and was said to have lost money by gambling. His manner of living was said to be extravagant. He lived for a while at the Proscott House, but latterly at the Carlton House. About two months since deceased became desperately enamored with a girl living at No. 54 Leonard street, and wanted her to marry him, but this she firmly refused, and his mind, which did not appear to be right before, got quite deranged. On the 21st of April, it will be remembered, he attempted suicide at Miss Marshall's, by taking laudanum, but on being conveyed to his lodging and receiving medical treatment, he recovered. His physician then discovered that Russum was partially insane, and had him properly cared for. It was thought he had quite recovered, but on Saturday evening it appears that, still deranged and enamored with the girl in question, he went to Miss Marshall's with two loaded pistols in his pocket. He wanted immediately to see the girls alone in the parlor, and wanted her to marry him, declaring that if she refused he would blow his brains out. The girl refused to marry him, and also to see him on this occasion.

Miss Marshall seeing that Russum's manner was alarming, sent for Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police. When the Captain entered the house, Russum was sitting in a parlor on the second story with a pistol in his hand. The Captain in a consolatory tone requested Russum to give him the pistol and to accompany him to the Station House and talk his trouble over.—The pistol was accordingly given and Russum followed the Captain down stairs until he got within three steps of the floor, when he drew another pistol which the Captain did not know he had, and with it he blew his brains out.—The unfortunate man fell at the bottom of the stairway and instantly expired.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body, yesterday, and a large amount of testimony was taken, but in substance as given above. Mary Jane Smith, the young woman to whom the deceased was attached, was put on the stand. (She is a handsome girl, 25 years of age.) Her testimony went to show that the deceased had paid marked attention to her, and offered his hand in marriage on several occasions, which she refused. He told her he had been divorced from his wife. On meeting refusals he manifested anger, and said that unless he was married to her he never could be happy. On one occasion he got angry and handled her roughly, hurting one of her fingers. She did not know whether he was insane before he became acquainted with her. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by a pistol-shot while partially deranged."

The deceased was a native of Baltimore, about 40 years of age. It was understood that deceased would be burried by some friends in Greenwood Cemetery.

By a despatch from Philadelphia, we learn that Russum formerly kept a tailor shop in that city, and was appointed by Gen. Taylor Collector of the Port of San Francisco, which office he filled until removed by Gen. Pierce. His wife is a Philadelphian, and was deserted by him about a year ago, when he returned to San Francisco with his eldest daughter, leaving three younger children dependant upon their grandmother. It is reported that he left San Francisco worth $30,000.

A Rich Joke.

A gentleman in this place, played off a rich joke on his better half the other day. Being something of an epicure, he took it into his head to have a first-rate dinner. So he addressed her a note, politely informing her that "a gentleman of her acquaintance—an old and true friend, would dine with her that day." As soon as she received it, all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at 12 o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was clean as a new pin—a sumptuous dinner was on the table and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with a palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old friend—perhaps a brother—from the place they once moved. On opening the door, she saw her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why, my dear," says she, in an anxious tone, "where is the gentleman you spoke of in your note?"

"Why," said her husband complacently, "here he is."

"You said a gentleman of my acquaintance, an old and true friend would dine with us today."

"Well," said he good humoredly, "am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?"

"Oh!" said she, distressingly, "is there no body but you?"

"No."

"Well I declare this is too bad," said his wife, in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately—his better half said she felt like giving him a tongue lashing—but finally they sat down cozily together, and for once he had a good dinner without having company.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—The Morris *Jerseyman* learns that on Saturday the 19th inst., at the Rockaway basin of the Morris Canal, a boy named Henry Herring, aged about 13 years, while performing some duty on a boat, fell over into the canal. An alarm was immediately given, a boat-hook procured, and the body taken out. He had been in the water only five minutes, and it is stated that he had every appearance of coming to life; but his rescuers tied a rope around his neck, and threw him back into the canal, where he remained until the next morning; they alleged as a reason for so doing, that they thought the law required him to remain in the water until an inquest could be held.

An Item of Interest.

We have been permitted to copy the following paragraph from a letter received in this city by a gentleman from his son, now on board a whaler in the Pacific Ocean. The letter is dated Lahaina, (Sandwich Island) February 26th, 1855, and the vessel is now on her return home. He says—"I will tell you a little about the cruise we have had in the Arctic Ocean. We made Behrings Straits about the 3d of July last, but did not get into the Arctic Ocean until the 6th of July, on account of a very severe gale, so that you may see that I did not spend a very pleasant Fourth of July. After getting into the Arctic Ocean, we had very foggy weather the first of the season, so that we could not see any whales. About the middle of August, we spoke one of the English Government ships in search of Sir John Franklin, and they told us that there were plenty of whales up by Point Barrow. We started for that Point, and reached it on the first of September, when we fell in with a good many whales, and took nine of them, which made us six hundred barrels of oil. I tell you, father, it was pretty cold work.—The Captain thought there must be some larger whales farther up—so we pushed our way through the ice, until we got up as high as 75 degrees North latitude. That was as high as we could get, on account of the ice, and it was as high as any ship was known to go. Here we fell in with another English Government ship—the Plover. She had been frozen in the ice *three years and one month*, and we were the first ship she had seen for that length of time. You may be sure they were glad to see us. Her crew were all well, and had lost but one man in all that time. Their search for Sir John Franklin's ships had been fruitless. They had travelled over two hundred miles on sleds over the ice. You would be surprised to see the ice-bergs floating about. I have seen them as high out of water as the tops of our masts. There are large quantities of field ice floating about, upon which you can see waldruses lying asleep, as well as sea lions. In latitude 55 we lost a fine young man with the dropsy. He was from New York, and his name was Alexander Fosberg. He was about 20 years of age.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A PREDICTION TEN YEARS AGO FULFILLED.—The late Dr. Duncan, of Cincinnati, who was known all over the nation as a thorough going and indefatigable Democrat, ten years ago made a speech in the House of Representatives that contained a prediction which is now in the process of fulfillment. Said Dr. Duncan, in a spirit of prophecy, speaking of the Whig party:

"I begin with the unprincipled practice they have of changing their name. They have changed their name with the periodical return of every Presidential election; and this for the purpose of concealing their principles and deceiving the people. Their last name was whig, and that name they kept as long as it would answer their purpose; but they will never fight another battle, under the banner inscribed whig, again. Having exhausted the political vocabulary, they return to the abuse and persecution of the Irish and Germans which characterized the party in the Adminstration of the elder Adams. Nothing is longer to be feared from a change of name. The people contemplate them as they do a stranger, who gives himself a new or different name in every town or village through which he passes."—*Enq.*

A SAD CASUALTY—THREE GIRLS DROWNED.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer:

"A deplorable accident occurred two weeks ago near Fort Smith, in Arkansas, on the Cherokee side of the Arkansas river. Five young girls had gone into the river to bathe and amuse themselves. The river is very shallow, and can be forded almost anywhere, but in places, there are 'holes,' where the water is very deep. The girls were bathing and playing along the edge of a large sand bar, where the water was no more than knee deep, when one of them suddenly got into one of these deep places; two others went to her assistance, and all three were drowned; while, frightened by their cries and struggles, the two remaining girls ran as fast as they could to the shore. The very seclusion and privacy of the spot that tempted the girls into the water rendered it impossible to get assistance in time to save them. Two of the drowned girls were sisters, daughters of Mr. Jackson King, the other a Miss Collins; their ages from thirteen to fifteen years. The bodies of the two were recovered the evening of the accident, the other not till several days afterwards."

☞On Thursday last, Constable Smith arrested George Carr, of Dublin Township, charged on oath of Mr. John M. Hedding, with setting fire to his premises on the 19th of March last. It will be recollected that the store and dwelling houses of the Messrs. Hedding, were entirely destroyed, together with the furniture, regalia and other property belonging to the Fort Littleton Lodge of Odd Fellows. Carr is said to have made some hard threats against the Messrs. Hedding, and also in reference to the Odd Fellows. He was taken before Robert Campbell, Esq., who committed him to answer the charge. He is now in jail where he will likely remain until the next term of our Court, which commences the 1st Monday of August next.—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 15, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL QUESTION.

☞To the *military* of the Commonwealth, it has become a matter of surprize and severe censure that the question of Adjutant General is still hanging in an *undecided* condition, to their great annoyance.—This is no fault of ours, but rests entirely with the administration, which could have had the matter legally decided within ten days after Governor Pollock issued a commission to Col. Thos. J. Power, if they had seen proper to do so. *We* took the earliest moment at our command to have a *legal* decision upon the Question—and, notwithstanding the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Harrisburg, fixed upon two specific days for hearing the argument of counsel on the subject, in both instances the *Attorney General* failed to be ready, notwithstanding our Attorney, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, made the second day of hearing the object of a special trip to Harrisburg. The cause has been postponed until the 13th day of August, when it will be argued before the Supreme Court, in the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford. In the meantime, all persons having business with the Adjutant General will address their communications to Bedford, as heretofore.

THE CLOUDS THICKEN!

☞The following article from the Lancaster *Examiner*, the old Whig Organ of that city, exhibits the State Administration in no very enviable light:

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* inquires whither the name of the editor of this paper "was not presented to the Governor for Secretary of the Commonwealth with his knowledge and consent." Also, "whether he did not so state his position when applied to for his influence in behalf of another party."

Two weeks ago we pronounced the assertion that the editor of this paper was an applicant for *any* office in the gift of Gov. Pollock, a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The lie was given plump to the *Telegraph* as the utterer of the falsehood, and to the Governor if he was authority for it. Both parties were thereby placed at liberty to publish any evidence in the possession of either going to sustain the allegation either directly or indirectly. This they have not attempted. *Honorable men*, when they could not sustain a charge of the kind, would have retracted it. But these parties have neither the courage to tell a lie *boldly* nor the magnanimity to withdraw a false charge. They resort to the meanest and paltriest of all ways by which a false impression can be conveyed—by insinuation or implication. We pronounce the insinuation conveyed in the questions asked by the *Telegraph* as false and unfounded as the original charge. It may either produce the evidence on which it is based, or rest under the direct charge heretofore made and again repeated, that it is the utterer of a willful and deliberate falsehood.—And the Governor, who is a *principal* in the case, and responsible both in law and morals for the acts of his agent, must remain in the same category.

For the credit of the old Whig name we are glad the administration lays no claim to the name of Whig. It is wholly in the hands of the Know-Nothings, and receives the kicks and cuffs of the organs of that party with becoming meekness. It may hope to carry favor with the order by inventing and circulating falsehoods about the editor of the *Examiner*, but just so far as such a course will elevate it in K.N. esteem, will lower it in the opinion of *honorable men*.

A PICTURE OF THE TIMES!

☞The appointment of MEREDITH M'GLATHERY—an *Irish* Know Nothing, to be an Associate Judge of Montgomery county, is bringing the press down on Gov. POLLOCK, in all quarters. M'GLATHERY *was* a "kind of a Democrat," sucked all he could out of the party, and when they shook him off on account of his not being worth the fodder for which he incessantly bawled, he went over to the night-hawks, and like all broken down political hacks and bankrupt politicians, turned out to be a first-rate "American" and goes his death on the *furriners!* ROBERT IRDELL, Esq., the modest and gentlemanly editor of the *Herald and Free Press*, a paper that supported the election of Gov. POLLOCK, was a candidate for the same office, and notwithstanding he was backed up by a unanimous petition from the bar at Norristown, was not considered good enough an "American," notwithstanding he and his ancestors for many generations were born in Horsham township. We are happy to state that as soon as Mr. IRDELL ascertained what influences were at work at Harrisburg, immediately withdrew his application.—*Doylestown Democrat, May 29.*

K. N. National Convention.

The Philadelphia LEDGER of Tuesday, gives the following account of the meeting of the Know-Nothing National Convention in that city:

"The Know-Nothing National Convention assembles in this city to day. We hear that there are two hundred and ten delegates, representing every State in the Union. It is also said by the New Orleans Bulletin that those sent from New Orleans are Catholics in religion, and some do not speak the English language. The task of reconciling the Southern and Northern branch of the Convention, so as to have a single platform for such dissimilar materials, will be a delicate and difficult one. The question of slavery will also be a fruitful subject of discord, and if the Convention can quiet this "common disturber" it will accomplish what no other party has ever succeeded in doing effectually. The Convention will be private in its proceedings the first day. Publicity after that will depend upon the action of a majority of its members.

COMING TO A POINT!

From the Stark County (O) Democrat.

To the President and Members of the Pittsburg Synod, of the Lutheran Church.

Reverend Gentlemen and brethren: We as lay members of the Lutheran church, compliment ourselves, with your visit to our city to-morrow, and pray that during your sojourn and session here, your labors and deliberations may be accompanied with the blessings of your divine master.

The present political crisis in our country has created discord and dissension among the clergy and lay members of several denominations of the Protestant church, and ministers of our own denomination, in various portions of the country have evinced a disposition, by their zeal for the so called "American cause," "Abolitionism," and "Maine Lawism," to advocate their progress in and out of the holy Sanctuary of the Lord.

We therefore, as lay members of the Lutheran church, believing its doctrines to be decidedly opposed to intolerance and proscription, and no less opposed to the introduction of political questions within the walls of the church, hope, and anticipate during your session here, to obtain from you a bold and fearless expression on that subject, and also whether it is consistent with the doctrines of our church, for a Minister or lay member, to commit himself by an oath with a secret, mid-night, political order, proscriptive and intolerant in its character, and opposed to the principle of persons "worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience?"

We address you with the above, uncramped by apologies, and solicit a like frank and public response through the columns of this, or any paper of this city.

Yours, very respectfully,
MANY LUTHERANS OF STARK CO.

Canton, June 6th, 1855.

Success, though the most brilliant and complete, only renders it, in our judgment, the more necessary for the party now to adopt an open organization. The American party must be wholly reversed before it will for any continued length sanction secret political operations. It is entirely true of all us Americans, that whatever our vices are, we love openness and publicity, we detest the littleness and treachery which gropes in darkness, intrigue, and trickery, because destitute of the courage and strength openly to defy and meet in opposition to its principles and its assumed rights.—*Phil. News.*

Speech of Hon. J. M. Porter.

☞We publish below the resolutions passed at a grand mass meeting in Old Northampton County, a few days since, in honor of the triumph of Democratic principles in the patriotic State of Virginia, together with the eloquent and masterly speech of Hon. JAMES M. PORTER delivered on the occasion—a speech we hope to see copied into every Democratic paper in this Commonwealth, containing, as it does, *advice* and *arguments* of the most pointed and valuable character. James M. Porter, whether considered as a Lawyer, a Judge, a Statesman, a Gentleman, or a Democrat, is one of the men of whom the people of this mighty Commonwealth have reason to feel proud—and the facts he has portrayed in this speech cannot fail to enlist the earnest attention and warm regard of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania. The resolutions, too, are worthy the men from whom they emanate:

OLD NORTHAMPTON MOVING!

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Democracy of Northampton county has assembled in its might to congratulate its members, and our fellow-republicans throughout the State and Union on the triumph of correct principles in the election of Henry A. Wise, the candidate of the party, as governor of Virginia—to renew our allegiance to our time honored organization—to bear our testimony to the correct principles of our party—to the ruinous results which have ever characterized the temporary successes of our opponents; and to prepare for the coming contest in our own State:—

We do therefore Resolve:—

1. That we hail with unmixed feelings of gratification, the glorious triumph of the principles of Democracy at the recent election in the good old Commonwealth of Virginia. A result which has stemmed the torrent of error, fraud, fanaticism and bigotry, which had threatened to overwhelm our land—sap the foundations of our institutions—violate the principles of our constitution and jeopard the Union of these States, cemented by the toil and blood of the Revolution and established by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors.

2. That the *native state* of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Patrick Henry was the proper field for the defeat of the conspirators against the constitution and laws of our country. It was the proper breakwater, in the language of President Pierce, to stay the tide of Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, and all other intolerant *issues*, that had for their object the destruction of all that was near and dear to the friends of our glorious Union—as well as to the friends of civil and religious liberty everywhere.

3 That we were wont to boast, that this, our land, was an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and we invite such hither to tabernacle among us—promising them, that here they should be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—with none to harm them or make them afraid. We promised them the enjoyment of those equal rights won for us by our fathers, and a participation in our privileges as citizens of this free republic, when after a reasonable probation they deliberately desired to become our fellow-citizens, and we are not willing to incur the reproach, that all these invitations, professions and promises were mere hollow hypocrisy.

4. That the secret conspiracy which, within the last year, has been concocted by wicked and designing men to create prejudices and distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens, and between different religious denominations—which are not only not recognized, but forbidden by the Constitution, should be reprobated by every honest man, who has the welfare of his country at heart.

5. That the attempt to prevent an open and independent expression of opinion by any section of our citizens in the selection of men for office, by secretly compelling the members of the self-styled American party to vote for whoever a majority of their association shall select—no matter how deficient in qualifications and integrity, and without regard to the preferences of the voter, is a conspiracy against the liberties of our country and the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage.

6. That all secret oaths and engagements to deprive any of our citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, is a conspiracy against the rights of man—and a wicked attempt to introduce an irresponsible tyranny and despotism among us.—And every lover of his country should stand boldly forth to put a stop to such an iniquitous system.

7. That this new fangled order of Know-Nothings, or by whatever other appellation they may denominate themselves, originated in fraud, falsehood and corruption—and is but another phase, which the enemies of Democracy have assumed to effect, if they could, its overthrow and the pro-tration of the equal rights it secures to all. That glorious Democratic party which has ever stood up for the rights of the people, and which all experience has shown, is the only true American party,—and the only party which, in this country, can be safely trusted with power.

8. That the Democracy of Northampton county pledges themselves to their fellow-citizens of the State and Union to join heart and hand in restoring our Commonwealth to the hands of the Democracy at the next election, and to redeem our State from the disgrace and degradation to which she has been subjected under Know-Nothing misrule during the past year; and once more to place her in her former proud position in the front rank of the Democracy of the Union to stand side by side with the glorious old and steadfast Commonwealth of Virginia.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES M. PORTER.

Hon. J. M. PORTER, arose and seconded the resolutions, in doing which he said:

It gives me pleasure to second the resolutions which have just been proposed. Virginia has covered herself with glory—she has been faithful among the faithless—or rather I should say, she has not suffered error or prejudice to mislead her; and it is no small virtue to remain steadfast to principle when error and delusion have led so many astray. In these times when there is so much political prostitution—when so many are ready to sacrifice the right to the expedient—when the terrible doctrine is proclaimed, that political success will sanctify political fraud, it is cheering to find one green spot amid the wild waste of political demoralization, which a thirst for office, and a love of power have produced.

These resolutions breathe the proper spirit. The election of Henry A. Wise, the manly and indomitable candidate of the Democratic party in Virginia, is a result which has stemmed the torrent of error, fraud and fanaticism. It will, under Providence, be the means of putting an end to an immoral political movement which threatened to overwhelm our land, tended to sap the foundations of our institutions—was altogether at war with principles of our government and would jeopard the Union of these States.

The propagation of error is always most deleterious when it bears upon it propositions which address themselves to our feelings and prejudices—in other words sophisms are apt to mislead when they bear the semblance of truth and accuracy. Acting upon this principle, this new organization has sought to seize upon power and place on the plausible pretext, that its object is to cause America to be ruled by Americans. Thus endeavoring to enlist the passions and prejudices of a large majority of our citizens against a meagre minority.

In fact, America is ruled by Americans, for nine tenths of our citizens were born upon our own soil, and the attempt to create an impression that we are ruled by foreigners, is a gross fraud.

Again, the members of this organization are aware that a large proportion of our citizens, though of different religious denominations, are protestants, and brought up from their earliest infancy, to abhor many of the doctrines, and especially the church governments of the Roman Catholic Church, and they would seize upon this prejudice to aid them in their unholy designs. Religious disputes, have ever been the most violent, and when men get into them, they seem to have lost all regard for each other's rights and feelings; and by their virulence have brought reproach upon the religion of our blessed Saviour. What wars and masacres has it not led to? And it is not peculiar to any one sect, when they possess the civil power, to attempt to enforce their own particular religious tenets upon the minds and consciences of others. The desire to persecute for opinion's sake, would seem to be inherent in our nature. It is one evidence of the inconsistency of man, that when the Puritans, who had fled from religious persecution in Europe, landed upon our shores, among their first acts they refused to permit a Roman Catholic, a Quaker or a Baptist to reside among them, under pain of death.

All restraints by law, or the Supreme power of the State, in the exercise of religious opinions are at war with the rights of man. All trammels upon conscience are equally tyranny and oppression; and yet, they were first removed in this country by the organic laws of the states of the Union. I believe the right to worship God according to the dictates of a man's conscience, was first recognized in the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania and the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland.

Understand me, I am no advocate or apologist for either the doctrine or the church government of the Roman Catholics: I am, in my religious sentiments, an old school Presbyterian, by birth, habits and conviction. But I am unwilling that religious opinions should ever be mingled with political considerations. A man's religious belief is a thing between him and his God, and I believe that with the lights before him, man is responsible to his maker for the correctness of his religious belief and sentiments, in essential matters.

The advocates of the doctrines of any sect have a right to make as many religious proselytes as they please. They have a right, by all the fair and legitimate arguments that they can use, to convince their fellow-men that their doctrines and plans of church government are correct. But, the religious and political institutions of a country must be kept distinct. Religion is always injured by being brought into contact with politics. It is too sacred a thing ever to be connected with the civil government of the country. Both the interests of religion and the rights of the citizens are prejudiced by it.

To the honor of these free States, they have, in the theory of their government, provided for the utmost freedom of thought and action on the subject of religion and equal rights to all religious denominations. The Constitution of the United States provides: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or maintain any minister against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

Again, it declares that the free "communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every citizen may freely speak, write and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

At this day the same provisions are substantially contained in the Constitutions of all the States. They are the cardinal doctrines of the revolution, which first put upon record as the basis of all true government that all power is inherent in the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Again, the constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and it will be remembered by all, that one of the acts of arbitrary power, which justified our fore-fathers in casting off all allegiance to the British King, as recited in the Declaration of Independence, was his refusal to sanction the laws for the naturalization of foreigners. Our fore-fathers thought, and thought rightly, that it was the interest, as well as the policy of this country to encourage the emigration of foreigners, to settle among us, when they deliberately expressed a preference for our institutions and form of government. Our population would not have been able, by the ordinary increase of the human family, without the aid of emigration, to augment sufficiently for the exigencies of our country. We had much, and still have much vacant and unimproved land to bring into culture—we were not able in ourselves to spare the necessary hands from the culture of the soil, from the mechanic arts and sciences—and above all, in our sympathetic feelings for the oppressed of other lands, we held out to them the hand of invitation and friendship, to come among us and participate in the enjoyments of free thought—free speech—free conscience and free rights, which we enjoyed. Our fathers had fled from oppression to these shores, and felt it a sacred duty to make our land an asylum for all who had been oppressed like them.

The constitution of the United States makes no distinction between natural born and naturalized citizens, except that the latter are excluded from the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

We have therefore these things laid down as fundamental principles of our government—while they exist, we have no right directly to disregard them—indeed the law would not permit us so to do. What we cannot do directly, we ought not to be permitted to do indirectly—hence it was that when filling a judicial station I felt it my duty to charge the grand Juries in and adjacent district that:

"If any two or more men shall combine together for the purpose of preventing any of our citizens, naturalized or native, from enjoying the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

If any two or more men combine together to prevent any citizen from enjoying the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution, on account of his religious feeling, or particular mode of worshipping God, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

If any number of men, combine or form themselves into an association, by agreements, vows or oaths to control the opinions and votes of any portion of citizens, in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote not according to their own choice or the dictates of their own consciences, but as a majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy and punishable as such by indictment.

And it is the agreement to do the act, that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done."

I took occasion then, also to say: "That if any person or persons, shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law and ought not to be in morals. He will enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or association and abandoning their illegal enterprise."

Upon a careful review of this subject, I can see nothing in law or morals to induce any change in the doctrines thus laid down, and I am glad to find that the same views have been taken upon this subject in New York and North Carolina. It is the view which is sanctioned by law, by sound policy and good morals.

From what we learn of this association which changes its name as often as Proteus is fabled to have changed his form, the members are sworn to deny that they belong to it. That they are to preserve its secrets and that all their doings are secret and in conclave. They vote in secret to nominate their candidates for political offices, and each member is sworn to vote for the candidate who receives such secret nomination—they are sworn not to support the nomination or appointment of any man, who happened not to draw his first breath upon our soil or who has been educated or chooses to worship God according to the ritual and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. There may be other objectionable obligations assumed by the member but these are enough in all conscience, to stamp their proceedings with the reprobation of all honest men who love the institutions of our country.

In the first place, a high regard to morality will insure correct habits of thinking and acting. A sacred regard for truth, is essential to the well being of the community. A wilful disregard of truth is the father of a whole system of crimes. Whatever tends to produce such disregard inflicts a positive injury upon the community. By reducing the standard of truth and encouraging immorality.

What, then shall we think of an organization which requires of its members an oath that they will not speak the truth, but that they will utter falsehood in denying that they belong to it. Even the habit of equivocation, which, would

Hold the word of promise to the ear
And break it to the sense,

tends greatly to destroy the moral sense, and who would desire to live in a community where such doctrines were generally the rule of action?

Again, in their mode of selecting candidates, this secret, midnight voting argues that there is something wrong in it. Why seek the dark unless their deeds are evil? In a republican government, where the people are sovereign, everything should be open to the face of day. In the ordinary transactions of life, we find it laid down that the secret transaction of business is always suspicious. In political measures the people should always know everything that is proposed and they should have a full opportunity of discussing the merits and pretensions of every candidate who is proposed for office, openly and publicly, in order that the best men may be selected. In a secret cabal, the designing demagogue has a greater opportunity to further his own selfish views and rob the people of their rights. And, if he can in addition to this, compel others to support him in his iniquitous projects, great indeed is the injury inflicted upon popular sovereignty. But then, this compelling men to sacrifice their own opinion, and vote as others shall direct, is an utter subversion of the right of suffrage—it is tyranny and despotism, whether exercised by one man or by many men—the tyranny of the many is often more destructive of the rights of others than the tyranny of one man. There may be generous impulses about a despot which would not pervade a set of selfish aristocrats or demagogues.—The giving up of one's own opinion of the fitness of a candidate for office and blindly following the orders of others in voting, is entirely destructive of the right of free choice which is the object of the ballot box.

The open meeting together of men professing the same political creed and selecting from a number of aspirants those thought worthy of public support for office, is a proper mode for the concentration of public opinion, to carry out the principles of the party, but there is no compulsion by secret oaths in that case, to compel a man to vote for such candidate if he is not worthy of public confidence. That is a very different thing from the secret midnight oath bound conclave of the Know-Nothings.

It was the secret conclaves; the deep and silent intrigues of the tyrants who ruled France in the reign of terror, that under the name of liberty, deluged that fair country with blood. Beware that you do not permit like causes to produce like effects here.

So much for the moral and political aspects of this organization, independent of its attempts to restrict the rights of naturalized citizens and Catholics. In these respects, their operations are as unjust in point of principles, as they are illegal and unconstitutional in point of law. It is an attempt, by operating upon sectarian and local feelings, to create a prejudice against all persons born in foreign countries—no matter how long since they may have been naturalized nor how long they have resided among us—no matter that they are men of the highest moral worth, intelligence and virtue. No matter that they have come to this country from deliberate choice, and have married and settled among you. None of these things can be taken into consideration in a proscription that reaches the whole class. Talents, capacity, integrity of the highest order, and education of the most finished kind, are all to be set aside for the mere accident of birth. Many of these foreigners who have come here by choice—many who have come here in infancy with their parents, and have really known no other country than this, have been citizens of the United States for more years than many of those who find fault with them have attained.

I am not one of those, who *prefer* foreigners to native born citizens. But all should have the rights which the constitution guarantees. As it has been remarked, there is little danger of the naturalized citizens controlling our elections. Notwithstanding all that can be said upon this subject as to the matter of principles, there is and will be such a partiality among the majority of our native born citizens, in favor of themselves, that they will not grant to the minority, which our naturalized citizens compose, a whit more of public patronage and employment, than their numbers and capacity entitle them to—if so much. There may have been exceptions to this, in former days, in some of our large cities, where both the political parties into which our country was divided, have been courting the foreign population by giving them place and office. But this has corrected itself, and now they scarcely have justice done to them in this respect. Such was even the case before this organized proscription took place. But throughout the country they constitute but a drop in the bucket of our entire population, so that if they were even disposed to evil, of which we have no evidence, they would be perfectly impotent to accomplish their object.

The result therefore is, that this denunciation and proscription of naturalized citizens, is sheer pretense—a bug-bear, created by political hypocrites and knaves, to bamboozle political fools. A sheer humbug to bring unthinking men from the support of the Democratic party, which always goes for the support of the principles of free government and has in view the greatest good of the greatest number—maintains the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves, extends equal rights to all, because it holds that all men are created equal. It is to seduce men from this party to aid unprincipled aspirants to obtain office and place—to fatten upon the public—to be fed from the public treasury, that this prejudice is fostered and fomented. This and the prejudice excited against one christian denomination, have enabled this organization by coalescing with other *isms* to sweep the late elections in several of the States and invest them with power, which they have in every instance *at least*, used without discretion and without any regard to the organic law of our country. This proscription, for opinion's sake in matters of religion, independent of its being a palpable infraction of the principles of the constitution of the United States and of this State, and a criminal offence, for which, the punishment by fine and imprisonment, is none too heavy, is calculated to set society by its ears, and introduce a state of feeling that would make a perfect Pandemonium of our happy country—it is an offence, against the light and intelligence of the nineteenth century—an attempt to bring us back to the dark ages of barbarism and superstition, ere the press had been brought in use to spread light and knowledge over a benighted world. If the moral and political atmosphere of our country, is thus to be beclouded, then the Declaration of Independence was adopted for nothing, and the toil, treasure and blood of the Revolution spent in pursuit of a phantom, which appeared but to deluge the oppressed and down-trodden friends of liberty.

This election in Virginia has cheered the members of the Democratic party throughout the Union. It shows, that there is a redeeming spirit in the people—it encourages the republican, by giving him another evidence that the people are fit to be their own rulers—it gives to all who have an abiding confidence in popular government an assurance that that confidence is not misplaced. The people are awakened to a sense of the error and misrepresentation by which they were misled. The light of truth is irradiating our whole political atmosphere, and error and misrepresentation must fly discomfitted from the radiant light of truth.

Hundreds and thousands of deceived men seeing the abyss into which the measures of their deceivers were about to plunge the institutions of our country, will shrink aghast from the spectacle—refuse their aid to make shipwreck of the hopes of patriotism, and turn upon the men who have been luring them on to this work of destruction. The people are always honest when rightly informed; they never intentionally do a political wrong. If under impulse and misrepresentation, they sometimes err from the infirmity of human nature, they correct the evil at the first opportunity. Time and the ballot box—the diffusion of knowledge and truth are great correctives of the evils to which political society is subject.

To those who have unwillingly been led astray but have now seen their error, and repent of it, let us hold out the hand of reconciliation and forgiveness. To err is human—to forgive divine.

To those who, with light and truth before them, persist in these flagitious attempts to violate the rights dear to freemen, no such kindly feelings should be extended—they have shown the cloven foot and are unfit associates for the children of truth and light.

Thank God, the Democracy of the "*Tenth Legion*" has stood firm throughout this conflict. To her is to be imputed no part of the degradation to which our Commonwealth has been subjected—let us again stand together, shoulder to shoulder, a solid phalanx in the great army of Democracy. Let us watch that no traitors or hypocrites be put forth as our standard bearers, and we may, at the next session of the Legislature, sweep from our statute books much of the disgraceful legislation which the wickedness, corruption and ignorance of the last legislature enacted.

It may safely be said of them, that they have furnished another conclusive evidence that our political opponents never obtained power that they did not abuse it, and never got into power without being turned out by the people at the first constitutional opportunity.

SAD RESULT OF JESTING.—On the 2d instant, at Memphis, Tennessee, a young man, in a spirit of levity, said to Mrs. Green Warmley, a respectable lady in delicate health, that her husband had been seriously injured by a dray running over him. The announcement gave her such a shock that she immediately fainted, and in a short time was a corpse.

A KNOW NOTHING PORTRAIT,

Drawn by Col. M'Clure, Editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig, and one of Gov. POLLOCK'S prominent Office-Holders!!

If the American party would regain the power it has lost—yea, if even its existence is to witness national organization and a national victory, it can no longer delay the thorough modification of its anti-republican system of discipline. It standard must be flung to the breeze in open day with its principles inscribed thereon, or it must fall a speedy victim to the very causes which have given it its hot-bed growth. Its extra-judicial oaths, requiring a blind adhesion to the edicts of the party without regard to the claims of men or measures, is a feature of political discipline that must soon die out in a country proverbial for its political and personal freedom, as is ours. In Virginia it only served to make the discomfiture more poignant and overwhelming. Thousands of men, bound by all the solemnity of an extraordinary oath, trembled and faltered as they were called upon to give their *viva voce* suffrages in accordance with their obligations. The oath was to have secured certain success, but the result demonstrates that it is stripped of all its moral power when its is prostituted to unworthy purposes.—Thus thousands of high-minded, independent Whig voters were driven over to WISE by the intolerant movements of the American party, and other thousands who were to fill up the vacant places had not the nerve to face the light fo day in the exercise of their guaranteed rights.

Thus was Wise elected—thus was Americanism defeated, not only in the State at large by *more* than a usual Democratic majority, but not a single Congressman has been saved from the wreck. We submit in all candor whether these results do not demand the serious reflection of the American party. It is the warning voice that presents the alternative to the order, to choose between the immediate adoption of a system of government suited to the sympathies of the American people, embracing the largest measure of personal freedom, or accept an inglorious overthrow. We know that hundreds of old party hacks, all manner of political tricksters, all styles of new fledged leaders, whose flattering self-importance is threatened, will at once denounce any efforts to popularize the American party. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and their only hope of success is by those regulations which ignore merit, and bind the subordinates to abject submission. Such will tell how fortunate was the defeat in Virginia—how immeasurably the party is to be benefitted thereby, and how disastrous would have been the election of the American ticket at this particular crisis, though their hearty huzzas over the proscriptive defeat of the Democracy have scarcely died away.—They are Americans only because old parties had better men for official station, and because they have high hopes of success now if Know-Nothingism can only be made to preserve its present inviting avenues for political chicanery. They care not how soon they drive it to destruction if they can only reach power, and hence it is with them a question of life or death to resist the modifications which alone can save the American party from annihilation.

The National Council of the Know-Nothings assembled at Philadelphia yesterday, and next to the distracting question of Slavery, that of an open organization will be the leading measure for its consideration. What it will do we have no means of knowing; but if wisdom prevails, from this time forth secret councils, oaths, degrees, and all similar tom-fooleries will be among the things that were. Remember Virginia!

REASON RETURNING!

The Democratic Party can never be permanently prostrated by Federalism, no matter what the name it assumes, as the following, among other Facts of a similar character, conclusively Prove:

The New-Haven city election took place last Monday. Alfred Blackman, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 300 plurality and 100 majority over all opposition.—The entire general ticket of the Democrats was also elected.

At the election in Norwich, Conn., the same day, Wm. L. Brewer, Democrat, on the largest vote ever given in the city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the Democratic ticket for Aldermen, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. There were great rejoicings in the street. The Know-Nothing majority in the same city last April was over three hundred.

On Tuesday an election for Judge was held at Buffalo, New York, when Masten, Dem., was elected over Houghton, K. N., by over 2,500 majority. Last fall the votes for Governor were as follows: Ullman, K. N., 3,467; Seymour, Dem., 3,124; Clark, Whig and Temp., 608; Brown, Ind. Dem., 123.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The *Richmond Enquirer* of Friday last sums up the returns of 143 counties of the State, giving Wise a majority of 10,174. It remarks—

Wyoming county remains to be heard from. Its vote between Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott was as follows: Pierce 29, Scott 42.

The official returns may slightly vary some of the above majorities; but any change will not lessen the aggregate Democratic majority. Mr. Wise's official majority, we believe, will be about the round number of 10,000.

There was a Democratic majority of 36 in the last legislature, viz: 14 in the Senate, and 22 in the house. The Democratic majority in the next legislature will be 14 in the Senate, and 36 in the House—Total 50.

☞Through the politeness of J. B. AKERS, of Akersville, in this County, we have received from Rev. Dr. COLLINS, a Catalogue of Dickinson College for the academical year 1854—5. We are pleased to learn that this Institution is in a flourishing condition. The list of students number, in all the classes, 245—93 of which are from Pennsylvania and 96 from Maryland. If the Conference of the Church under whose guardianship this Institution exists, would dismiss that *political parson*, Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, they would be doing a praise worthy act, and one that would insure the continued prosperity of Dickinson College. We are satisfied that he is a "wolf in sheep's clothing."—*Fulton Democrat.*

GRAIN IN THE WEST.—A letter from Bureau County, Illinois, says that all the warehouses along the Railroad are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the track. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the Railroads for more cars. All the farmers have planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

A TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE OCEAN.—It would appear, from the New York *Evangelist*, that the practicability of laying a submarine wire, from one continent to the other, is about to be tested. Two companies, one American and the other English, have united in the work. The directors of the company are busily engaged, and in three months from the present time, it is contemplated that the old world and the new will be within a week's hail of each other, by a line being completed to St. John's, Newfoundland, and within three years the two hemispheres will be in communication, by a wire extending across the ocean.

TWO LITTLE BOYS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent of the Toledo *Republican*, writing from South Bend, Ind., May 16, says: Upon arriving home this morning, my ears were greeted by the melancholy fact that about 7 o'clock last evening, as a very heavy thunder cloud passed over our beautiful town, a two story frame house in Water street, occupied by Mr. Leonard Haynes, an old and respected citizen, was struck by lightning, shattering the building and scattering the materials in every direction, the fluid passing into a lower room where Mr. Haynes' family were seated, instantly destroying his son William, aged eleven years, and rendering insensible his son Charles, seven years of age, who died in about an hour's time. Mrs. Haynes was slightly injured, her little daughter very seriously, though hopes are entertained of her recovery.

SINGULAR.—The Paw Paw (Mich.) Free Press mentions a singular occurrence which took place in that village last Wednesday.—That evening a cow belonging to one of the citizens there, exhibited symptoms which led to the belief that she had been bitten by a *massasaga*, (a small species of rattlesnake,) and in order the more readily to doctor her, she was put into a barn which was occupied for stabling three horses. The next morning, on entering the barn, the cow was found dead, and the horses had all become blind and stiff. They were removed to the open air, and after being moved around and bled, recovered their sight. It is supposed the impure and poisoned atmosphere generated by the cow must have occasioned this state of things. The horses have since entirely recovered.

CROPS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh *Journal*, as regards the prospect for cerials, bears only cheering words from the farmers. In those portions of Westmoreland and Fayette counties, through which the editor rode a few days since, he made it a point to mark the appearance of grain fields. Oats and wheat waving in the passing wind, and the fields of corn seemed fit for hoeing. The drought of last year seems to have brought a blessing behind it, for many of the most injurious insects and grubs appear to have been almost entirely exterminated, or, as we say, burnt out.

EAGLE KILLED BY A WOMAN.—On Friday last, the wife of D. G. Crampton, residing at Valley Forge, Chester County, was the heroine of a feat that seldom falls to the lot of a woman, and was in killing, without powder or shot, an eagle measuring five feet from the tips of his wings. The eagle was sitting on a post near the house, when Mrs. Crampton threw a stone at it, striking it in the head and stunning it. She then procured a club, and after some difficulty succeeded in killing the king of birds. The husband took it to Philadelphia for the purpose of having it properly prepared, so to preserve it as a token of his wife's prowess.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WM. D. ANKENY, of Somerset, to Miss LOUISA J. daughter of Hon. P. SCHELL, of Schellsburg, Pa.

At Bloody-Run on Thursday the 31st ult., by James Belford, Mr. ABRAHAM STEEL, and Miss SARAH GOSSUCH, both of Hopewell township.

DIED:

On Sabbath morning the 3d inst., JOHN LYON, son of Wm. Lyon, Esq., of this place. Although an organic affection had been preying upon his life from his earliest years, and the fears of friends had predicted an early grave, yet the ties of attachment were irresistibly strengthened with all those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance. He had just completed his 18th year. He had entered upon that period of life when the pleasures of the world present themselves in their most fascinating aspect—when the mind is expanding with the keenest relish for worldly enjoyments and pursuits. Had he died earlier he would not have known them, had he lived longer he would have felt their vanity. He was surrounded by every convenience for pleasure; he was acquainted with none but friends; in a word he had every thing that heart could desire to make this life happy. But if these earthly comforts had been his all, and well he knew they could not accompany him, his sick chamber would not have witnessed so calm and cheerful a resignation of them unless he had confidently looked for a "a continuing city" where he should meet an inseparable throng of friends and enter upon a felicity which has no end, he certainly would have clung with more tenacity to his earthly treasures. But the calm unalarmed contemplation of his speedy dissolution and his inflexible patience and the suffering which was bringing it near, gave the most consoling proofs to his friends that the earlier his bodily tortures ceased the sooner his unending rest and joy would begin. Again and again he was asked whether Christ was precious to him and whether he had a full assurance of acceptance, and as often as he was asked he answered most decisively—"Yes, oh yes." His life has been an admirable example of purity and integrity, and his death was a most delightful demonstration of the sustaining power of a Christian faith. He has gone and we would not recall him. Another treasure in heaven will fix more of the affection of his friends there. We mourn not as those without hope for he has left us ample reason to believe that "his rest is glorious."

Sweet are the slumbers of the righteous dead,
Reposing where their glorious Head
By resting, left a long perfume;
His brightness broke the dismal gloom
That sin had given to the silent tomb:
And now, God's eye illumes it—always where
His saints repose, his vigils are. W. W. C.

☞Violent Storm of Wind and Rain—*Frightful Accident.*—This latitude was visited about five o'clock yesterday afternoon by one of the most violent tornadoes which has occurred for a long time. The wind was high during the greater part of the day, and increased in the afternoon to a perfect gale, the rain at the time falling in perfect torrents. We have heard of much damage by the wind. A new building, on West Saratoga street, between Cary and Calhoun streets, was blown down, burying beneath the ruins three men engaged thereon. The unfortunate men were Mr. John Flynch, a boss bricklayer, who resides in Poppleton street, near Saratoga, a young man named Nicholas McKew, aged about twenty years, an apprentice of Flynch, with whom he resides, and a colored laborer named David Mathews, who resided in Sarah Ann street, near Fremont.—The first two named were upon the third story scaffolding, which was thrown into the street by a side wall, they falling beneath the same.—They are all very seriously hurt, but the colored man, (Mathews,) being in the lower part of the buildings was completely buried beneath the ruins, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Balt. Patriot, 8th.*

Lancaster, June 5.—The Lancaster Savings Institution of this city, has failed, and Boughter, the Treasurer, has been committed to prison for embezzelment. The deficit is stated at $300 000, and the assets $12,000. The Institution is of course closed. Much excitement prevails among depositors and others interested.

Death of Children.—One of our judges, speaking of the death of a little friend, in a letter says, with equal simplicity and truth:—"My heart is full of the sad thoughts which this melancholy event has occasioned. Nothing pains me more than the death of children.—Like the flowers of spring, blighted by an untimely frost, they fall having yielded no fruit, and cause a grief which nothing can assuge but the belief that they have ascended, and are glorified spirits in the presence of God!"

A Dutch Know-Nothing Wanted.—It appears that the Know-Nothings of Berks county are about establishing a German organ in the city of Reading, and are anxious to secure the services of a German Know-Nothing printer to do their dirty work. The *Harrisburg Union* says: "A man named Richards has very effectually scouted our town in search of one—but, to the honor and glory of the noble German character, be it said, none base enough could be employed to aid in promulgating his proscriptive principles. Alas! poor Richards!"

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

You are hereby notified that a parade will take place on Thursday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in the Borough, in summer uniform. A full turn out is particularly requested.

JOHN ALSIP, Capt.

June 15, 1855.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!

This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the minds of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.

It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.

Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, $3, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, $1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.

Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, $10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to 88—Vocal music, two lessons per week, $1—Incidentals, 25 cents.

Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough Drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.

☞Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.

Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
J. H. DICKEN,
JOSEPH BECK,
JOHN FILLER, *Trustees.*

Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish fourhorse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Oct. 27, 1854. *Proprietors.*

J. White,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. *Money procured* on Bond and Mortgage, Personal property and Merchandise. Apply to or address as above.

May 18, 1855.—3m.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, *without delay*, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MOWER,
June 1, 1855. Attorney.

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH,
Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT, has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurer of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest.

JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.
Sept. 1, 1854.

B. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Exchange Building.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

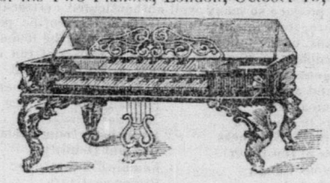
The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal

Awarded to C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roiler, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Manilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE:—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE

Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of Coal Land, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAININIG

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMES" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underland with *THREE VEINS of COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,

WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

**Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

Classics,	$6 25
Higher English,	5 00
Middle "	4 50
Elementary "	4 00
Music,	8 00
Piano,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout.

RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

VALUABLE

Mill Property for Sale!

The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situate about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniatta River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.

The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.

There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.

Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.

☞TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.

HIRAM F. ROHM.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS Otho Wilson, late of Southampton township, Bedford County, died seized of the following estate:

A tract of land, situtate in Southampton township, containing one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Solomon Rices' heirs, and David Rice on the East, Jacob Clinz on the West.

Leaving a widow, Henrietta, who resides in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; and issue ten children, to wit: Stephen, residing in Bedford County, Penna; Alfred, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Hugh, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Susannah Rice, wife of Solomon Rice, deceased, who is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: David, residing in Allegheny County, Maryland; Alfred, residing in Bedford County, Pa., Jane, residing in Bedford County, Penna. Charlotte, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Jonathan, residing in Bedford County, Penna., Francis, residing in Bedford County, Pa., and Elmira, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Jackson residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Martha, intermarried with Hiram Wolford, residing in Allegheny county, Marylnnd; Jonathan, residing in Allegany county, Maryland; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Mills, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Otho, residing in Iowa, and Jemima Wilson, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on TUESDAY the 26th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

WHEREAS, John Blankley, late of Providence township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate:

A tract of land, containing about three hundred acres, adjoining lands of Wm. O'Neal, Wm. Cornell, widow Evans and Lewis Koons; situate in Monroe township.

Leaving issue, six children, to wit: Jane and Job, of whom petitioner, (O. E. Shannon, Esq.) is guardian: Lot, residing in Bedford County, Elizabeth, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, residing in Bedford County, and Emily residing in Fulton County.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premise, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE inst., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

Notice in Partition.

Whereas, James Barefoot, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land containing two hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of George Renninger, William Renninger, John Nunemaker, Peter Renninger, and others.

Leaving a widow, Mary, and issue twelve children, viz:

Rebecca, intermarried with John Moore, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth, intermarried with Solomon Hammers, residing in Somerset county; Sarah, intermarried with Frederick Renninger, residing in Somerset county; William Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Isabella, intermarried with James Taylor, residing in Bedford county; James Barefoot, residing in Bedford county; Mary, intermarried with Alexander Stanton, residing in Somerset county; Margaret, intermarried with John P. Bowers, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, Job Barefoot, residing in Blair county, Charlotte Barefoot, residing in Bedford county, and George Barefoot, residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, inst. when an where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

June 1, 1855.

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

Notice!

Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.

A. WEISEL.

June 1, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law.

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professiona Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keeffe, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. H. SPANG, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!

S. H. TATE,
May 25, 1855. Adm'r.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Black-smith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.

JACOB SEMLER.

May 25. 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupuncy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞ He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

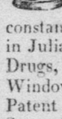
HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

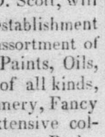
ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

Drugs and Books.



DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

FULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain —and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞ All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

PRESIDENT, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford: J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all or any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sgr at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.